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All submissions should be typed and a double space should be left between each line. Please use side margins.

Programs should whenever possible be computer printed.

We cannot guarantee to return every submitted article or program, or please keep a copy if you want to have your program returned (you must include a stamped, addressed envelope).

Accuracy

Popular Computing Weekly cannot accept any responsibility for any errors in programs we publish, although we will always try our best to make sure programs work.

This Week

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Editorial

A number of parallels have been drawn between the music business and the burgeoning software industry.

Both records and software tapes have their own Top 10 charts. Packaging and marketing "type" is playing an increasingly important role in both fields. Individual programmers, while they have yet to attain the status of rock stars, are becoming personalities at their own right.

The two industries have moved even closer together with the announcement that Virgin Records has set up a subsidiary, Virgin Games Ltd, to produce and market its own software in the UK. Virgin boss Richard Branson has already recruited Nick Alexander from Thorn EMI to head up the new enterprise.

The prospect of computer software being sold through record shops is increasing, particularly in view of the decision by stores such as WH Smith, John Lewis and Ladbroke, to stock software for the popular market.

It remains to be seen whether or not other music publishers will follow Virgin's lead. Certainly a number of traditional book publishers are looking closely at the software market.

In the words of a best-selling pop record of recent vintage: "It ain't what you do, it's the way that you do it".

Next Thursday

Who will be first to complete The Addict? Find out next week as we start a new competition for all Robot players.

Also next week, the start of a new series devoted to Adventure players — Tony Bridge's Adventure Corner. Other features next week include Storm and Juliet, a mathematical adventure game for the IBM PC.

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Trademark warning

Continued from page 1, col 1

TSR. Hobbins has specifically taken a full-page advertisement in a monthly magazine warning against producing unauthorized versions of its game *Dragonwar* and *Dragon*. The announcement was intended to formalize notice to anyone going on intending to use any or all of TSR's trademarks that action will be taken against anyone who infringes these marks.

Dungeons and *Dungeons* is registered worldwide as a trademark and only one company — Atari — holds a license to produce video games using the name.

TSR General Manager Tim Kuby explained, "We have had sufficient evidence now to justify placing the advertisement — but so far most of the response we have had to take have been as a result of ignorance by the infringing party. It has always been a question of drawing people's attention to the fact that *Dungeons* and *Dungeons* is a trademark."

We are hoping that the ad will serve to explain our position and prevent us from having to take any legal action in the future," he added. Such a public announcement creating awareness of the TSR trademark could also make any future legal action by TSR easier.

Washington also is becoming concerned about the use of

its names without permission. Managing director Andrew Lawler has no plan to license any Washington games and is an avowed fan saying that he considers video games to be "entertainment."

Various computer versions of its board game *Monopoly* have appeared but in each case Washington has discouraged the participants from using the word "Monopoly."

"We do not intend people having fun adapting our games to use as their home computer," said Lawler, "but anyone wanting to have video games as any of our products for commercial purposes should be warned that the games and names are protected by copyright and trademark regulations."

A problem is that even virtual trademark actions have only resulted in a marginal change in the title of the computer game. To make matters worse in the US-California appeals court has ruled that the name "Monopoly" had become too commonplace to be protected under trademark law. The Supreme Court is currently deciding whether to overrule that ruling.

Dot-matrix printer from Epson



EPSON has expanded its range of printers with a latest dot-matrix model — the RX30.

Capable of printing at 180 characters per second the matrix-fed bi-directional printer has 8K Ram on-board and can handle two full A-size type sets. Six printing sizes are possible. It is fitted with a Centronics interface as standard and an IEEE or RS232 interface will be available as an option. A brochure-fed version of the machine is also planned — the RX30F7.

Although its price has been fixed per Epson's Rick Stead expects the RX30 to sell for around £300.

NEC launches home computer in US

NEC has announced a new home computer in the US — the PC-6000 which will sell over three for around £300.

Alan West, NEC's UK marketing manager said, "We are actively looking at it — there is every possibility we will launch it in Britain this year."

The PC-6000, based on NEC's own PD7801-1 280 compatible chip, has a full-size keyboard, 16K Ram (expandable to 32K), 16K Rom (expandable to 32K) and runs the 860 version of Microsoft Basic. It has two channels and four sound channels — three music, one noise. The sound function has an eight-octave range with variable volume, it is possible to play chords, and there are a number of pre-

defined sound effects.

The PC-6000 is fitted with cassette interface, two general purpose parallel ports — for peripherals or a digitizer and — an output, composite video output, independent output and an external bus for Rom or Ram expansion.

Mini-floppy disk drives, RS232 communications interface and TK, 4K and 16K expansion options are available. So far in the US there are more than 30 Rom-based games cartridges on sale for the machine.

"We use the PC-6000 at the Atari rather than the Spectrum end of the market — if it goes on sale in the UK it will have a price around £400," explained Alan West.



Rick Alexander and Richard Branson of Virgin

Virgin empire moves to take in home computers

THE VIRGIN Group of Companies is expanding at record, film and book empire into the video games market.

A new subsidiary company has been set up — Virgin Games — to develop games software for the Atari 800, Vic20 and Commodore 64, Spectrum, Amiga, Zenith Spectrum and TOS/AA machines.

"No software programming as with the record business, the UK has more talent than anywhere else — and we will set up an operation in top that talent," said Virgin Chairman, Richard Branson. In so doing we intend to take on the

American market as its own game.

Rick Alexander has been recruited to manage the new company. Having been marketing manager of BMV Record Labels, Alexander went on to mainstream the heavily lost sale of Thomas EMV's range of home computer software.

"We will bring our experience, professional marketing and marketing techniques to an industry that has not to use them or its growth from the mail-order catalogue and into the high street," he commented.

Atari.

Continued from page 1, col 1

according to Chairman Steven Ross. It substantially lower profits from video games cartridges and lower from its video-cassette game operation. He explained that Atari was experiencing uncertainty of competition from before encountered.

"It is a business where this have become very important. Atari's new cartridge layouts were disappointing relative to expectations," he said.

Added to Atari's difficulties, the US announcement of the new top-of-the-range computer the IBMPC, has received mixed responses. Critics of the machine claim that the IBMPC does not represent a significant advance over the present 800 series.

LETTERS

Communicating telepathically

Is your magazine regularly read and it circulates faster than money? Hypnotist I own a BBC and my school will shut its doors for my own BBC.

I wonder why the BBC computer seems to be the poor relation in comparison with the others. As Spectrum and Dragon have their own page, why not the BBC. My Local Education Authority only recommends the BBC not the others.

So come on Popular Computing Weekly, lets have more for the BBC.

R A Smith

Headmaster
Blair Hill Junior School
Glenkiln Road
Northampton NN4 8 2LF

You will be glad that we have just started a special page for the BBC computer. The main emphasis will be on the use of the BBC in schools — so we are hoping that all of you BBC owners will start sending in some programs which are being developed in or for schools in which are in some way relevant to the use of the BBC computer in education. Start writing.

Dragooned into glory

Other Dragon owners may be interested to learn that there is a set of 32 reverse letters on Black dragons which do not seem to be accessible from the keyboard either with Shift C or via Ctrl. These are the reverse numbers and most of the symbols, which could be useful when dragging headings for files.

The characters are ASCII 12 to 41, and the Dragon Ctrl function interprets them as non-extended. They are, however, the codes for the sixteen memory positions 1024-1041 (which correspond to port positions 0-11), quite easy.

The following short program will reveal them in all their glory.

```
10 FOR I = 1 TO 16 PRINT "0000"  
20 FOR I = 1 TO 16  
30 PRINT CHR(1024+I)  
40 NEXT I  
50 GOTO 15 - 1 TO 16  
60 PRINT "0000"  
70 NEXT I  
80 GOTO 10
```

(Line 16 is merely to ensure that the cursor is at the bottom of the screen.)

Incidentally, for those interested in the graphics capabilities of the board, much useful information is to be found in Data Computer Graphics by William Gordon Jr, published by Timex.

J J Robertson

5 Roper Way
Worthing
Bedford

Clocking up on Hungry Horace

I was very interested to read the letter from David Fowler concerning Hungry Horace 1, and my two children, when quickly became addicted to the game. However, my 10-year-old daughter, after less than two weeks, discovered that Horace in the game, and so far had a very bad record of over 95,000 or thereabouts, it changes from day to day! We are now also "televised" over 10,000 whilst I, myself, to say, am still "hungry" my way to 3,000?

Despite the "level" start they now have, my children are still playing the game, but are now more interested in how many "Packs" they can dodge in any one session of the park.

David Bennett

Hubert
43 Stonebridge Way
St Ann's Park
Preston
Lanc

Diservice of bad manuals

Just to add a little more weight to the many claims that you have already covered for the page devoted to the Dragon. With the barriers that machine has to offer at the price, it has to become a very popular computer.

My only complaint is with the pathetic manual supplied with the Dragon. Most of the examples will not run because of errors.

Manufacturers just do not seem to understand the importance of the manual. People of all ages are getting interested in computers. In many cases the quality of the manual may decide the computer they buy.

I firmly believe that thousands of people will buy these machines and be quite unable to use them. With a lot of patience it is possible to sort things out to a certain extent, but it takes a lot of head-banging and tears.

The ZX81 Learning Letters course and within the supplied manual appear不可prehensible by comparison. The book is not much bigger than the manual, but it is written in a manner that seems to want to make things clear, instead of turning a simple explanation into a puzzle.

Let's hope your magazine gets bigger. Put up the price if you will, but let's have more.

W Elmer

44 Naps Street
Barnesley
Cheshire SK4 1NG

There is a happy land

I am a regular subscriber to your magazine. Although I find it very good I am fed up with opening the pages and finding nothing but ZX81, Spectrum and Vic20 programs. Surely the market is already flooded with programs for these machines so how about some for the poor old Dragon II.

S Eas

18 Burslem Close
Fulham
Rogate Regs
W Sussex PO21 6NP

Owner of all of the popular home computers regularly write in to and complain that no one seems to publish programs for all of the popular home computers, except Atari. The game is always greater.

Roll up and have a shot

You have done it, you have actually published a program for the Alan 880 (Popular Computing Weekly Vol 2 No 4). I have every magazine of yours right from day one, so I need to have a Vic20.

Since I have now changed my computer to an Alan 880 I was pondering on the thought of surrendering all assets of Popular Computing Weekly (what a crime) — and a few

more back you promised to start printing Alan programs. I now intend on keeping my order of one of the last magazines for computer addicts like myself. Keep up the good work.

PS Congratulations to G C Roberts for the Alan program. It was very good and gave the Alan sound and graphics capabilities very well.

N Scott

110 Conway Road
Bellingham
St Mawes

I am glad you liked the program. Unfortunately, we are still being very few Alan programs. So come on all you Alan owners, don't be shy. If you have a program that you think is worthy of publication, send it in.

Sense on royalties

On following the debate on the "Software Mages vs Software Librarians", the answer seems amazingly clear. Just come to some agreement on reasonable royalties.

It is more than obvious that libraries are no longer because making is cheaper than buying. Also, as a consequence of this, the libraries need to be both buyers of programs and so are a market to be considered.

Do not forget either that not everyone is rolling in money. When someone else has the money to put a tape down and automatically more he will have the money to buy a manual.

Finally, experience has taught me that if a fairly expensive program is considered, it pays to borrow it for a short time to test it. This is better than risking any £5 on something that may prove totally useless to you.

PS Let's find a compromise now, before everyone begins to refuse.

David Miles

43 Malvern Road
Walscot Road
London

Coming to an agreement on royalties is easier said than done. However, we hope that we have provided a lead by refusing to accept alternative offers from software libraries that have not been without the publishers' permission.

Foxbat

A new game for Spectrum by A. Howes

Foxbat is a fast moving graphics game for the 48K Spectrum. The object of the game is to fly your plane as low as possible over the mountainous terrain which rolls across the screen. The lower you fly, the more points you accumulate—but watch out for trees and steeply rising cliffs. My high score is 28,288, but I am sure it is possible to do better.

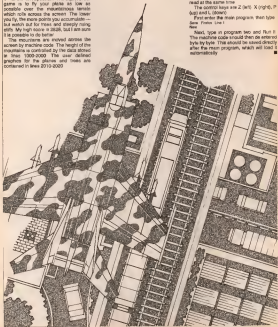
The mountains are moved across the screen by machine code. The height of the mountains is controlled by the data stored in lines 1000-2000. The user defined graphics for the planes and trees are contained in lines 2010-2020.

The instruction `hex read` instead of `intkey`, as this allows two keys to be read at the same time.

The control keys are Z (left), X (right), P (up) and L (down).

First enter the main program, then type:
Save: `Print: Load:`
Now.

Next, type in program two and Run it. The machine code should then be entered byte by byte. This should be saved directly after the main program, which will load it automatically.



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Waiting for Electron

David Kelly talks to Chris Curry of Acorn about the BBC and Electron microscopes

With Acorn poised to launch its BBC micro in the US (*Popular Computing Weekly* November 4) and with orders still flowing in the UK, the future looks bright for managing director Chris Curry.

One of the most encouraging things for Curry has been the take-up figures for the BBC machine in the Department of Industry's Micros in Primary Scheme — almost 90 percent.

"Whatever the reasons, I think that there is every chance that the BBC machine will become the standard in schools."

"The number of machines being bought by individuals for use in the home has surprised us. We never expected the BBC machine to compete with the Spectrum first time round, but people who want something faster than the Spectrum are turning to the BBC."

When Acorn's new micro, the Electron, makes its debut at the end of March, it will coincide with major product launches for the BBC machine. There is an awful lot of stuff coming out at the same time — that's not the way we originally planned it, but there you are," smiles Curry reply.

"As the Electron comes in at the low-cost end of the market, so the BBC will move up with a range of business software and personal processors."

What will launch the BBC processor in April, it will be fully supported by a range of CP/M 280 Basic business software from Acornsoft.

"For the 16002 processor one of the systems we are working on will be a network-type system giving a number of machines time-shared access to the 16002."



Chris Curry, Acorn's Managing Director

"We are also very interested in the microcomputer/video disc combination. There are a lot of companies waiting in the wings to do material for it."

"A documentary system with on display at the BBC's World Trade Centre Show but the finished product will be capable of much more than that. The problem at the moment is that the bit drop-out rate is quite high for video discs. Techniques will have to be improved dramatically before such a disc can be used for data-base storage."

With the UK side of BBC sales sorted but now — and the embarrassing order backlog cleared — Acorn has been looking around for other markets. For several months now BBC machines manufactured in Hong Kong have been on sale in Australia and South Africa. Acorn has also opened a branch office in Germany which will distribute the micro to most of Europe.

By late April, the NTSC (US) version of systems should be on sale in America. In the US the price-war between Tams Instruments and Atari is vicious but surprisingly, we find we are not price sensitive. The only machine which comes close to offering the same level of performance in the US is the Commodore 64.

"We will be selling the all-singing, all-dancing, model B for around \$600 (about £200) and we have just sent Steve putting the BBC Computer Programme on Public Broadcast Service to over there."

Right now Acorn is very keen to hear from any company making any sort of material — hardware or software — for the BBC machine. "We will promote it over there at the same time as the computer," says Curry.

The Electron is, as far as the software is concerned, almost identical to the BBC machine, both use the same version of BBC Basic and any programs written in Basic for the BBC will run on the Electron. However, however, will not run directly because of differing input/output systems. The only thing missing on the Electron is Mode 7 — the Teletext mode. All the other display formats are possible, including the highest resolution mode.

Hardware for the Electron is completely different. "It has only cassette, in and RGB monitor interfaces together with an expansion bus. If you want to connect anything else you will have to buy from a range of add-on modules to connect drives (it uses the same disc interface as the BBC), RS232 and IEEE interfaces, EECOM connector and a light-pen module."

"The real attraction of the Electron is to provide slow starting point — the standard 32K model will cost £150 excluding VAT. There is no compromise on quality either — the keyboard, for example, is the same as the one on the BBC."

The Electron will be manufactured in Singapore. One reason is that the duty on components in the UK is thoroughly unacceptable — notwithstanding the fact that overseas suppliers have to a certain extent adjusted their prices to take account of it.

"But the main reason we will be manufacturing the Electron overseas is that we wanted to apply some fairly radical production techniques. We find there is keen resistance to change in countries like Hong Kong and Singapore — they go straight in with capital expenditure on new equipment — automated component insertion tools, bonding equipment and the like. British companies find this difficult to do and there wasn't anyone in the UK who was already set up for it. We would obviously prefer to be manufacturing in the UK, but the first run, at least, will be in Singapore."

"We will not do any advertising until we are completely confident that stocks are available. More than ninety anybody else we have suffered in the past from problems of lack of product when the demand is high. And we are not going to let it happen again."

With the Electron, Acorn has chosen what is becoming the most competitive sector of the market — one in which new machines seem to be launched almost every week.

"Computer brands will appear and disappear in the coming months — it would be wise to go for a company that is here to stay," offers Curry confidently.



Mind twisters and more

Mike Grace turns home doctor in an attempt to find out what the Vic20 can actually do.

One of the main advantages of a computer (so the sales guys tell you before you buy the thing), is the tremendous versatility of the machine. It seems that there is almost no end to the possibilities and people who are into computers (usually the phasers) are forever adding the fact that there are really no limits to their possibilities. But having bought one and played around with it for a little while, it is surprising how difficult it is to explain to a relative or friend just what it can do. "How does it do it?" they ask. "It's a little more than a calculator" — but what does it do?

The latest batch of software I received for the Vic gave me some way towards answering that question, because it is a bundle of assorted software — a panoply of possible applications for a home computer.

Let's start with the simplest application — games. I know games are old hat to many people, but they probably form the mainstay of home computing software. Many of them really are fun, and some of them help beginners to learn how to program.

The first tape is a compilation tape from Impact Software containing four programs. Compilation tapes usually spell danger to me, because I suspect that none of the games will be of a high standard, but I was proved wrong on this one. The first game on the tape — *Alan* — was indeed rubbish, but the second game — *Road-ride* — proved to be surprisingly simple in concept yet extremely addictive. *Alan* is yet another poor man's invasion with no graphics and very slow action, but might well appeal to 8-9 year olds.

Roadride is a mix of *Pacman* and a maze program with simple yet effective graphics (and can be used with either a

joystick or keyboard). A simple maze appears and the letter M (your enemy) moves along it, leaving behind little dots in its wake and changing course at random. Your task is to join a counter in the maze that allows you to eat up the dots (as in *Pacman*), but avoiding the M in your travels as it will obliterate you. This is not as easy as it sounds as M can suddenly switch lanes on you and since you are in the maze you cannot escape.

The game sounds too simple to be fun and the first five times I played it I almost gave up, but as I began to pick up the game as I picked up interest. After an hour I was as keen as before and still trying it with to beat an earlier score.

On the other side of the tape are two more games. Again one I found not much value (but the other — *Position* — is the traditional card game and I found it completely addictive. The computer is the bank and deals out cards at random (one of the advantages of Vic graphics here is the use of the positional playing card symbols to add authenticity). You have 130 chips to start with — careful playing plus a touch of luck can make this game last a long time.

The next tape is another compilation for the unexpanded Vic, from Romo Soft, and for this time it is a real gem. All four programs are very good indeed, perhaps because they are based on brilliant games. The games are *Blackjack* (similar to *Spooon* but with better graphics), *Dezzer* which is really pleasant, *Four Thought* which is a computer version of *Four* in a row where you have to beat the machine to get your four colours in a horizontal, vertical or diagonal row, and *Teaser* the last game is the wisest of the bunch, but requires a lot of skill and "thought" as you try to beat the Vic in



selecting three numbers to total 15.

In all four games a lot of care and thought has gone into presentation — the instructions appear and disappear with colours and flashing screen borders add to the interest. The games have a professional feel to a point lacking in many other examples, and at a very low price it is excellent value.

Speaking of value, I had the feel as I was unboxing this collection of tapes that computer versions of traditional games (which *Blackjack*, *Position*, *Mastermind* etc) are perhaps better than the arcade games. This is because arcade games already have a history of being "playable" and the novelty of the pure video game does wear a little after a while. Besides that there is the element of trying to beat the machine, made all the more enjoyable when you win. Perhaps it is because I feel the machine is superior to me in assessing moves, outsmarting gambles etc. So when I win I feel I have really beaten a superior being, which at the same time means I've had to use (for the human that is) "Good for thought".

Continuing with the games tapes I find *Megamind*, the *Highbyte* version of *Blackjack* which is for the expanded Vic (2K or more). Luckily I already knew how to play as no instructions were given that, apart from this, I found the game very enjoyable and the graphics well suited to the game. My only criticism is that when coming off the bar I had no choice as to which die I picked (the computer would only let me use the top die) but after looking this game was very true to reality (and I almost won as well). This is the best game from *Highbyte* I have tried and well worth the £7.00 price which includes post and packing.

Finally in the games section are two extremely good and highly annoying games from *Planet Harvesters* and *Galactorn* at £7.95 for the pair. *Harvester* is a board game for two players. Each may draw straight lines on a board in an attempt to trap the other player who cannot cross the line. My opinion is poor because I cannot put this game easily into words, but it is a good game and reasonably original.

Galactorn is the better of the two in this general class (and, unless I've been wrong, involves a kind of laser game using no thought alone. Basically there are three humans and three aliens on one side of a river. All we need to get to the other side

Firm	Program	Cost	Value (1-10)
Box Style 150 The Albany Old Hill Street Lewes, BN1 1PT	<i>Megamind</i>	£7.00	9
Romo 24 Church Street Boughton, BN1 1PT	<i>Blackjack</i> <i>Mind Twisters</i>	£9.95 £9.95	9 9
Eastwood Computer Systems Ltd Eastwood House Lynn Way Canterbury Surrey GU1 1H 5BZ	<i>Rain Machine</i> <i>How Many Are You</i>	£6.75 £6.75	9 9
Impact Software 78 Redford Avenue Salford M6 12 2DPA	<i>Games Pack</i>	£3.00	9
Planet Productions 82 Northam Road Southampton SO9 6PB	<i>Harvester</i> and <i>Galactorn</i> <i>Planet Power</i>	£7.95 £7.95	7 10



but the book will only carry two at a time. The snag is that I bet alone, are over on one bank with only one human (or three share with two humans) then the telephone wires from the alone give the humans a breakdown and the game is over. Well, you can guess the rest of thing! After many hours, I still have not worked it out.

I started this review by talking about some of the other applications of the microcomputer, so let's move to a different type of program. **Basemed Systems** recently introduced a range of medical topics under the title "The Home Doctor Series." These programs are designed to help the general public educate themselves on such matters as *Basic Medicine*, *How Healthy Are You?* (the help I had to receive) and other topics such as *191 Nursing Tips*, *All About Children*, *Men's and Men's* and *Men's*.

Basemed Systems make the point that the programs do not replace the professional medical specialist, but complement them by giving people a better idea of how to cope with medical matters themselves. This is indeed a laudable project, as ignorance often breeds worry and fear. The only problem with this type of information is that a little knowledge can be a dangerous thing. But, the program sensibly covers that point by running through a series of basic questions (such as have you noticed any lumps or swellings grow? is your nose bleeding? — do you take any home medicines regularly, etc) and advising the person to take medical advice if the answer to any of these is yes.

Does the idea work? Well, for *Basic Medicine* the answer is definitely no — not because of any basic fault in the actual content of the presentation but because of the medium. I find it hard to justify the use of a microcomputer to either give simple basic advice on the best way to cope with acids or burns (a book would be better), and the questions on what to do in the case of an accident while being good fun for a first aid revision, are hardly the way to deal with a real emergency. I have the picture of mine running to the Vic after her belly has fallen from the tree, is not waiting for the cassette to load (quite a long time as this program needs it) and then being asked if she has bleeding that won't stop. Upon answering yes she is advised to take her to hospital. I just don't seem to me to be the right way of passing on that sort of information. However accurate and however important.

The other problem with this type of

program is that, to ensure it is not misused, the programmer (or his medical adviser) must be cautious and err on the side of safety. This leads for example in the section on headaches to possible diagnoses of high blood pressure, arthritis, sinusitis, glaucoma, etc. which could all cause some distress to the unaffected person with a case of tension headache. Now I know it is true that the patient seeks the doctor but so many people are not capable of self-diagnosis. I suspect this type of sound advice could be misinterpreted.

This is, I suspect, one of the main problems with computer software. Can there really be an advantage in presenting chunks of basic information on a cassette? After all, the rapid decline of paper that is still being produced seems to be so far away as ever (you see, let's face it, reading a magazine is the moment). And when you get down to hard facts, this program at £6.95 gives very poor value for money as compared with a popular medical book at the same price.

At first I thought the second program from **Basemed Systems might have been better suited to the medium of the cassette — but alas no. The concept of health care in multiple choice should have had itself better in mind — but when I began to view the program on smoking, being exercise coping with stress, and the other valuable topics, again I was faced with very few facts (justified but lacking in style, imagination and depth) and it was easily possible to beat the system. For example, on assessing the section on smoking it is not smoke by the way) I truthfully typed in all the stored answers to all the questions and was faced with exactly the same response as if I had been a smoker — as the program advised me I was smoking too much and needed to cut down. Now while the information is good common sense — the fact that I was able to get this response when I answered as if I did not smoke to me invalidates the whole program.**

While I do know something about medicine and computers, one of my greatest regrets is not being able to play a musical instrument so I was with a mixture of anticipation and hope that I approached the *Vic Multisound Synthesizer* for the unexpensive *Vic* from **Romik Software**. This is an extremely versatile piece of software on cassette which allows me to convert my *Vic* into a computer's aid.

Upon Loading, the screen flashes with colour and sound and I have the choice of four modes (selected by pressing the F1-F7 function keys) which allow me to compose music, select it in memory to be played at the touch of a key, or saved on tape, and with the option of a background duration. There are numerous extra functions which include items such as decelerate or increase the rhythm, raise or lower octaves and still other things that I have not yet discovered. As my knowledge of musical terms is poor, I have not yet been able to extract the full versatility of this cassette, but it is really fun learning

Compared with the *Medical Issues* I reviewed earlier, this cassette at £10.00 seems an incredible bargain.

The final tape for review is another from **Pose Productions** which, like the *Multisound Synthesizer*, expands the capabilities of the *Vic* (and the imagination of the user) considerably. Called *Face Power*, it is a method of achieving the character set to be changed with amazing simplicity. I have often looked at programs in magazines which purport to let me generate my own characters and after a lot of head-scratching and rethinking I have decided to "leave it for another day" as I cannot quite seem to be able to work out what I said about *Anyone else like that will find this cassette a bore* — and also will find out how much more fun computers can be. Again this is a real example of the



variety of the more as it allows (with enough time and patience) you to paint pictures, write in Greek, or do anything with graphics that you feel like doing.

Upon Loading you are faced with a menu which allows you to either view the existing characters or draw your own. Drawing your own character is simplified by an *Auto* grid. Moving the cursor around the grid and pressing *Y* to mark that section of the grid, will allow a character to be drawn. Once completed, the character can replace any character on the keyboard, either in normal or reverse mode, and can be changed again easily if it is not suitable.

A further option allows you to build up larger blocks by using the smaller characters or the existing graphics. In fact there is a real amount of scope with this program. Some of the more points about this cassette (a feature **Pose Productions** excel in) is the neat instruction booklet accompanying the cassette and the professional layout of the screen during running the program.

I really can recommend this cassette even to non-technical types like me who might be afraid it is a little too difficult for them to cope with. I have had lots of fun with this one and again the price at £7.00 seems exceptional when compared with some of the software around.

So to conclude this excursion into the realm of computer versatility and to help answer the question "but what does it do?" I have covered several different aspects of some of the better *Vic* software I have seen. As in all walks of life, the *Vic* buyer seems to be at the mercy of the sales pitch and software is not always what it says on the tin.

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Compiler

on Z801

The following article develops and explains a 1K program which instantly and effectively translates a good subset of Z801 Basic into machine code.

Nearly Z801 operators need not be seen in machine code but first a too difficult or don't have the time. Most Z801 compilers are expensive and require 16K, my program only needs 1K to run and offers a real alternative to these packages.

Type in the following:

```
10 PRINT 10
20 IF (XVAL = 0) GOTO 4 THEN LET A = (CODE
  XVAL, Y1 = CODE, Y1 VAL, Y
30 PRINT XVAL, Y1 THEN PRINT CODE Y1
  - IF THENPRINT
  (CODE)XVAL, Y1 THEN PRINT CODE Y1
40 IF (XVAL = 0) GOTO 4 THEN PRINT
  XVAL, Y1 THEN PRINT
50 IF (XVAL = 0) GOTO 4 THEN PRINT
  XVAL, Y1 THEN PRINT
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  XVAL, Y1 THEN PRINT
70 IF (XVAL = 0) GOTO 4 THEN PRINT
  XVAL, Y1 THEN PRINT
80 IF (XVAL = 0) GOTO 4 THEN PRINT
  XVAL, Y1 THEN PRINT
90 IF (XVAL = 0) GOTO 4 THEN PRINT
  XVAL, Y1 THEN PRINT
100 IF (XVAL = 0) GOTO 4 THEN PRINT
  XVAL, Y1 THEN PRINT
110 IF (XVAL = 0) GOTO 4 THEN PRINT
  XVAL, Y1 THEN PRINT
120 IF (XVAL = 0) GOTO 4 THEN PRINT
  XVAL, Y1 THEN PRINT
130 IF (XVAL = 0) GOTO 4 THEN PRINT
  XVAL, Y1 THEN PRINT
140 IF (XVAL = 0) GOTO 4 THEN PRINT
  XVAL, Y1 THEN PRINT
150 IF (XVAL = 0) GOTO 4 THEN PRINT
  XVAL, Y1 THEN PRINT
160 IF (XVAL = 0) GOTO 4 THEN PRINT
  XVAL, Y1 THEN PRINT
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  XVAL, Y1 THEN PRINT
990 IF (XVAL = 0) GOTO 4 THEN PRINT
  XVAL, Y1 THEN PRINT
1000 IF (XVAL = 0) GOTO 4 THEN PRINT
  XVAL, Y1 THEN PRINT
```

In order to make this program fit into 1K, I've used every space saving trick I know, ie using the π function and π for numbers. Also instead of using

```
IF (XVAL = 0) THEN PRINT CP
PRINT CP THEN PRINT CP
IF (XVAL, Y1) = 0 THEN PRINT CODE
would then all together and get
PRINT CP AND PRINT CP = 0 IF AND PRINT
= 0 IF CODE AND PRINT CP = 0
```

When typing in some of the longer lines it might help to clear the screen before entering them. The same thing applies when you want to edit a line and the Z801 won't let you. Simply clear the screen (Cn) press Cn and there it is your line.

Run the program. You should be faced with a strong input. You must follow the instructions very carefully.

The translator will convert the following commands into machine code

```
LET PRINT "any" PRINT IF THEN PRINT
GOTO SCAL, STOP NOW
```

You must remember that there are no stops in machine code. A3, 03 C3 don't

exist. The only variables you may use are C, D, E, F and G. The next thing is very important, you must type out all commands and functions letter for letter including spaces. LET C = 45 would consist of eight separate characters.

When using conditional statements the π part must be followed by two spaces. If statement can only compare a variable with a number and not a variable with another variable. Another restriction of conditional statements is that the π must always be followed by a π . This is a restriction of machine code and not my program.

You may only add or subtract 1 from a variable. If you wish to subtract or add more you must use that number of +1 or -1 statements. Print only only be used in the form Print "text" not Print A, Tab or Print C, D, E, F, G.

Intally may only be used in the form Let X = Intally where X is either C, D, E, F or G. Note Intally returns the code of the key pressed.

There are no line numbers in machine code to enter your statement as if I was a

AV Timer

on the 65

An interesting conclusion I have come to having owned a computer for about eight months is that there are quite a lot of people who see into computers, who are also keen on photography.

I have been using the new type of chromogenic film (dry based instead of the old silver based film) a sort of black and white colour film for about two years. As with temperature control the timing of the development of this film has to be much more accurate. The program started simply as an exercise in handling strings and ended up as a very useful tool/interval timer to help processing film. It is also interesting to note that given the right paraphernalia this same program could be adapted to do the whole job itself.

Program notes:

Line 10 — sets the volume and notes used by the audio warning.
Line 11 — gives the time to get chemicals in where I develop the film, when this is done I wait a time delay before starting the clock at 0.00.
Line 12 — 130 get the different parts of the clock segment and controls.
Line 140 — 150 produce the value of the time in string (usually 0.00) and then start the program to subtract every 0.01 second of the clock, and then a each minute (and half minute) and if the time when developer must be added and half hour for film.
Line 155 simply shows down the program so that the timings are not too noticeable.
Line 160 on the screen which controls each function on.

direct command! This poses a problem when it comes to commands like Goto and Next and you will find my program prints two X's whenever these commands are used. You will have to work out what goes there yourself but it is really very easy. In machine code the only (side) destinations are Gotowards and Gotowards. You will have to count the number of places it takes to get from the two X's to where you want to go.

Here is an example:

```
Next: 0 = 100 00 00
Print "A" 00 00 00
Next: 0 00 00
```

In this case I take 4 steps backwards (-4) to get from XX (just of Next C) to 30 (beginning of Print "A"). Look up -4 in the following table and replace XX with FD

```
-1 -2 -3 -4 -5 -6 -7 -8 -9 -10 -11 -12
FD FD FD FD FD FD FD FD FD FD FD FD
```

To go forwards use the following table:

```
-1 -2 -3 -4 -5 -6 -7 -8 -9 -10 -11 -12
FD FD FD FD FD FD FD FD FD FD FD FD
```

If you find a 0 in brackets after a number it means this number is in decimal and you will have to look up the two equivalent in the back of your ZX manual. Regarding all commands, make your program as simple as possible, complicated ones will not be translated properly. Always include a C3 instruction at the end of any M C program.

by Robin Wright

```
10 SET TIME 000000
20 SET TIME 000000
30 SET TIME 000000
40 SET TIME 000000
50 SET TIME 000000
60 SET TIME 000000
70 SET TIME 000000
80 SET TIME 000000
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970 SET TIME 000000
980 SET TIME 000000
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```

Turn to page 10

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SICP: 1000-200 1000 1000 1000 1000.

INSTALLATION MANUAL..... 22
Necessary for implementing PORTH and to install.

PROGRAMMING ASSISTANCE..... 25
This is a complete manual of PORTH and will accompany the implementation with only one alteration.

MINICOM IMPLEMENTATION OF PORTH..... 124
This is a complete manual of PORTH which covers the language to be used and the PORTH (PORTH) in the PORTH system.

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THE DRAGON DUNGEON

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DRAGON'S TEETH

The Dragon Dungeon Club monthly newsletter is packed with news, reviews and information for the dedicated Dragon owner. We do need your 500 word reviews and 'Teeth' and will send out guidelines and payment rates to those of you who feel up to full-scale articles.

The March issue of Dragon's Teeth due out late February will include both members and software offers and Club Members registering before 31st March will be eligible to purchase Dragon bags and over 100 other items (normal or via Annual membership, including Dragon's Teeth, 20 six month total subscription £2.75).

THE DRAGON DUNGEON

PO BOX 4, ASHBOURNE, DERBYSHIRE DE8 1AD TEL ASHBOURNE 44620

From page 15

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```

A/V Timer

by Geoff Crowther

Tape Decode

on Spectrum

This short program will "decode" the tape header used by the ZX Spectrum when loading programs from tape. I wrote the program so that unmarked or "security" saved programs may be loaded and listed. The program also determines the auto-start line number. It will run on 16K or 48K Spectrums. All the information required by the computer during loading is stored in a "header" which has 17 bytes and is audible after about 3 seconds.

The header contains the following information:

- 1) The type of program on tape (ie Basic or machine code etc)
- 2) The 10 character filename
- 3) The length in bytes of machine code (if Basic then the length plus variables)
- 4) The Basic auto-run line number or a program or the first location of any machine code
- 5) The length of Basic program

The program Pokes a small machine code routine into memory which loads 80 bytes from tape by calling the load routine at 5150 (Hex) with the number of bytes to be loaded in the DE register pair. The bytes are then decoded by the rest of the program.

A disassembled version of the routine is included. This routine sets the carry flag for loading, then sets the A register to 00. The machine loads a code block into the instruction register (18) to 7080 (Hex) as determined for the bytes from tape, sets DE with number of bytes to be loaded then calls the load routine and then returns to Basic.

The program runs continuously and decodes any header it encounters and could be relocated above rammap and called when required.

Title Scrolling

On Spectrum

Program two is an interesting little routine to test up games titles while you are reading the instructions. It plays with the Charin pointer value and rolls titles over and over themselves.

Program three stores an inverted not-reversed character set in Ram. Do not be afraid to experiment with the contents of the addresses at chapter 25 of the manual, but not when you have a prog-

Character Set

On Dragon

The listing shown below will display all of the characters available to the Dragon user via CHR\$. Careful examination of the screen will reveal that out of a possible 256 characters we only get 224. In fact the Dragon manual lists only these same 224 characters:

```

1) 0-9
2) A-Z
3) [ ] { } ~
4) ! " # $ % & ' ( ) * + , - . : ;
5) < > =

```

How then can we rectify this loss, and

```

1) 0-9
2) A-Z
3) [ ] { } ~
4) ! " # $ % & ' ( ) * + , - . : ;
5) < > =
6) ^ _ ` ~
7) { } [ ]
8) ~
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Space Bomber

on BBC Micro

The object of this game is to stop the bomber being dropped from the top of the screen and hitting the ground around your base. To do this you move your base left and right along the bottom of the screen and fire missiles at the descending bombs. The game ends when one of the bombs manages to get to ground level. What this happens you see first thoroughly blown up and then your name is displayed.

This program is slightly unusual in that it runs in Mode 7, not in one of the graphics modes and does everything by Poking the Ascl code of the characters to be displayed straight into the screen memory in spite of the fact that there is only one

ram you want in the memory — just in case you do crash your machine.

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193 FOR I=0 TO 255:POKE I,0:NEXT I:POKE 0,0
194 POKE 0,0
195 POKE 0,0
196 FOR I=0 TO 255:POKE I,0:NEXT I:POKE 0,0
197 POKE 0,0
198 POKE 0,0
199 FOR I=0 TO 255:POKE I,0:NEXT I:POKE 0,0
200 POKE 0,0
201 POKE 0,0
202 FOR I=0 TO 255:POKE I,0:NEXT I:POKE 0,0
203 POKE 0,0
204 POKE 0,0
205 FOR I=0 TO 255:POKE I,0:NEXT I:POKE 0,0
206 POKE 0,0
207 POKE 0,0
208 FOR I=0 TO 255:POKE I,0:NEXT I:POKE 0,0
209 POKE 0,0
210 POKE 0,0
211 FOR I=0 TO 255:POKE I,0:NEXT I:POKE 0,0
212 POKE 0,0
213 POKE 0,0
214 FOR I=0 TO 255:POKE I,0:NEXT I:POKE 0,0
215 POKE 0,0
216 POKE 0,0
217 FOR I=0 TO 255:POKE I,0:NEXT I:POKE 0,0
218 POKE 0,0
219 POKE 0,0
220 FOR I=0 TO 255:POKE I,0:NEXT I:POKE 0,0
221 POKE 0,0
222 POKE 0,0
223 FOR I=0 TO 255:POKE I,0:NEXT I:POKE 0,0
224 POKE 0,0
225 POKE 0,0
226 FOR I=0 TO 255:POKE I,0:NEXT I:POKE 0,0
227 POKE 0,0
228 POKE 0,0
229 FOR I=0 TO 255:POKE I,0:NEXT I:POKE 0,0
230 POKE 0,0
231 POKE 0,0
232 FOR I=0 TO 255:POKE I,0:NEXT I:POKE 0,0
233 POKE 0,0
234 POKE 0,0
235 FOR I=0 TO 255:POKE I,0:NEXT I:POKE 0,0
236 POKE 0,0
237 POKE 0,0
238 FOR I=0 TO 255:POKE I,0:NEXT I:POKE 0,0
239 POKE 0,0
240 POKE 0,0
241 FOR I=0 TO 255:POKE I,0:NEXT I:POKE 0,0
242 POKE 0,0
243 POKE 0,0
244 FOR I=0 TO 255:POKE I,0:NEXT I:POKE 0,0
245 POKE 0,0
246 POKE 0,0
247 FOR I=0 TO 255:POKE I,0:NEXT I:POKE 0,0
248 POKE 0,0
249 POKE 0,0
250 FOR I=0 TO 255:POKE I,0:NEXT I:POKE 0,0
251 POKE 0,0
252 POKE 0,0
253 FOR I=0 TO 255:POKE I,0:NEXT I:POKE 0,0
254 POKE 0,0
255 POKE 0,0

```

Title Scrolling

by Chris Wood

Indeed what are we losing? If we again look carefully at the display, we will see that at the inverse video mode (space or black) only the letters and a few of the characters are present. Indeed there is not even a black space to use with the letters and CHR\$(128) tends to give a deeper black.

The answer is simply to Poke the characters to the screen. Under line 25 below and re-run the program to see the full set that each approach will produce.

```

100 FOR I=0 TO 255:POKE I,0:NEXT I:POKE 0,0
101 POKE 0,0
102 POKE 0,0
103 FOR I=0 TO 255:POKE I,0:NEXT I:POKE 0,0
104 POKE 0,0
105 POKE 0,0
106 FOR I=0 TO 255:POKE I,0:NEXT I:POKE 0,0
107 POKE 0,0
108 POKE 0,0
109 FOR I=0 TO 255:POKE I,0:NEXT I:POKE 0,0
110 POKE 0,0
111 POKE 0,0
112 FOR I=0 TO 255:POKE I,0:NEXT I:POKE 0,0
113 POKE 0,0
114 POKE 0,0
115 FOR I=0 TO 255:POKE I,0:NEXT I:POKE 0,0
116 POKE 0,0
117 POKE 0,0
118 FOR I=0 TO 255:POKE I,0:NEXT I:POKE 0,0
119 POKE 0,0
120 POKE 0,0
121 FOR I=0 TO 255:POKE I,0:NEXT I:POKE 0,0
122 POKE 0,0
123 POKE 0,0
124 FOR I=0 TO 255:POKE I,0:NEXT I:POKE 0,0
125 POKE 0,0
126 POKE 0,0
127 FOR I=0 TO 255:POKE I,0:NEXT I:POKE 0,0
128 POKE 0,0
129 POKE 0,0
130 FOR I=0 TO 255:POKE I,0:NEXT I:POKE 0,0
131 POKE 0,0
132 POKE 0,0
133 FOR I=0 TO 255:POKE I,0:NEXT I:POKE 0,0
134 POKE 0,0
135 POKE 0,0
136 FOR I=0 TO 255:POKE I,0:NEXT I:POKE 0,0
137 POKE 0,0
138 POKE 0,0
139 FOR I=0 TO 255:POKE I,0:NEXT I:POKE 0,0
140 POKE 0,0
141 POKE 0,0
142 FOR I=0 TO 255:POKE I,0:NEXT I:POKE 0,0
143 POKE 0,0
144 POKE 0,0
145 FOR I=0 TO 255:POKE I,0:NEXT I:POKE 0,0
146 POKE 0,0
147 POKE 0,0
148 FOR I=0 TO 255:POKE I,0:NEXT I:POKE 0,0
149 POKE 0,0
150 POKE 0,0
151 FOR I=0 TO 255:POKE I,0:NEXT I:POKE 0,0
152 POKE 0,0
153 POKE 0,0
154 FOR I=0 TO 255:POKE I,0:NEXT I:POKE 0,0
155 POKE 0,0
156 POKE 0,0
157 FOR I=0 TO 255:POKE I,0:NEXT I:POKE 0,0
158 POKE 0,0
159 POKE 0,0
160 FOR I=0 TO 255:POKE I,0:NEXT I:POKE 0,0
161 POKE 0,0
162 POKE 0,0
163 FOR I=0 TO 255:POKE I,0:NEXT I:POKE 0,0
164 POKE 0,0
165 POKE 0,0
166 FOR I=0 TO 255:POKE I,0:NEXT I:POKE 0,0
167 POKE 0,0
168 POKE 0,0
169 FOR I=0 TO 255:POKE I,0:NEXT I:POKE 0,0
170 POKE 0,0
171 POKE 0,0
172 FOR I=0 TO 255:POKE I,0:NEXT I:POKE 0,0
173 POKE 0,0
174 POKE 0,0
175 FOR I=0 TO 255:POKE I,0:NEXT I:POKE 0,0
176 POKE 0,0
177 POKE 0,0
178 FOR I=0 TO 255:POKE I,0:NEXT I:POKE 0,0
179 POKE 0,0
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181 FOR I=0 TO 255:POKE I,0:NEXT I:POKE 0,0
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184 FOR I=0 TO 255:POKE I,0:NEXT I:POKE 0,0
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187 FOR I=0 TO 255:POKE I,0:NEXT I:POKE 0,0
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189 POKE 0,0
190 FOR I=0 TO 255:POKE I,0:NEXT I:POKE 0,0
191 POKE 0,0
192 POKE 0,0
193 FOR I=0 TO 255:POKE I,0:NEXT I:POKE 0,0
194 POKE 0,0
195 POKE 0,0
196 FOR I=0 TO 255:POKE I,0:NEXT I:POKE 0,0
197 POKE 0,0
198 POKE 0,0
199 FOR I=0 TO 255:POKE I,0:NEXT I:POKE 0,0
200 POKE 0,0
201 POKE 0,0
202 FOR I=0 TO 255:POKE I,0:NEXT I:POKE 0,0
203 POKE 0,0
204 POKE 0,0
205 FOR I=0 TO 255:POKE I,0:NEXT I:POKE 0,0
206 POKE 0,0
207 POKE 0,0
208 FOR I=0 TO 255:POKE I,0:NEXT I:POKE 0,0
209 POKE 0,0
210 POKE 0,0
211 FOR I=0 TO 255:POKE I,0:NEXT I:POKE 0,0
212 POKE 0,0
213 POKE 0,0
214 FOR I=0 TO 255:POKE I,0:NEXT I:POKE 0,0
215 POKE 0,0
216 POKE 0,0
217 FOR I=0 TO 255:POKE I,0:NEXT I:POKE 0,0
218 POKE 0,0
219 POKE 0,0
220 FOR I=0 TO 255:POKE I,0:NEXT I:POKE 0,0
221 POKE 0,0
222 POKE 0,0
223 FOR I=0 TO 255:POKE I,0:NEXT I:POKE 0,0
224 POKE 0,0
225 POKE 0,0
226 FOR I=0 TO 255:POKE I,0:NEXT I:POKE 0,0
227 POKE 0,0
228 POKE 0,0
229 FOR I=0 TO 255:POKE I,0:NEXT I:POKE 0,0
230 POKE 0,0
231 POKE 0,0
232 FOR I=0 TO 255:POKE I,0:NEXT I:POKE 0,0
233 POKE 0,0
234 POKE 0,0
235 FOR I=0 TO 255:POKE I,0:NEXT I:POKE 0,0
236 POKE 0,0
237 POKE 0,0
238 FOR I=0 TO 255:POKE I,0:NEXT I:POKE 0,0
239 POKE 0,0
240 POKE 0,0
241 FOR I=0 TO 255:POKE I,0:NEXT I:POKE 0,0
242 POKE 0,0
243 POKE 0,0
244 FOR I=0 TO 255:POKE I,0:NEXT I:POKE 0,0
245 POKE 0,0
246 POKE 0,0
247 FOR I=0 TO 255:POKE I,0:NEXT I:POKE 0,0
248 POKE 0,0
249 POKE 0,0
250 FOR I=0 TO 255:POKE I,0:NEXT I:POKE 0,0
251 POKE 0,0
252 POKE 0,0
253 FOR I=0 TO 255:POKE I,0:NEXT I:POKE 0,0
254 POKE 0,0
255 POKE 0,0

```

by Kevin Thomas

```

100 FOR I=0 TO 255:POKE I,0:NEXT I:POKE 0,0
101 POKE 0,0
102 POKE 0,0
103 FOR I=0 TO 255:POKE I,0:NEXT I:POKE 0,0
104 POKE 0,0
105 POKE 0,0
106 FOR I=0 TO 255:POKE I,0:NEXT I:POKE 0,0
107 POKE 0,0
108 POKE 0,0
109 FOR I=0 TO 255:POKE I,0:NEXT I:POKE 0,0
110 POKE 0,0
111 POKE 0,0
112 FOR I=0 TO 255:POKE I,0:NEXT I:POKE 0,0
113 POKE 0,0
114 POKE 0,0
115 FOR I=0 TO 255:POKE I,0:NEXT I:POKE 0,0
116 POKE 0,0
117 POKE 0,0
118 FOR I=0 TO 255:POKE I,0:NEXT I:POKE 0,0
119 POKE 0,0
120 POKE 0,0
121 FOR I=0 TO 255:POKE I,0:NEXT I:POKE 0,0
122 POKE 0,0
123 POKE 0,0
124 FOR I=0 TO 255:POKE I,0:NEXT I:POKE 0,0
125 POKE 0,0
126 POKE 0,0
127 FOR I=0 TO 255:POKE I,0:NEXT I:POKE 0,0
128 POKE 0,0
129 POKE 0,0
130 FOR I=0 TO 255:POKE I,0:NEXT I:POKE 0,0
131 POKE 0,0
132 POKE 0,0
133 FOR I=0 TO 255:POKE I,0:NEXT I:POKE 0,0
134 POKE 0,0
135 POKE 0,0
136 FOR I=0 TO 255:POKE I,0:NEXT I:POKE 0,0
137 POKE 0,0
138 POKE 0,0
139 FOR I=0 TO 255:POKE I,0:NEXT I:POKE 0,0
140 POKE 0,0
141 POKE 0,0
142 FOR I=0 TO 255:POKE I,0:NEXT I:POKE 0,0
143 POKE 0,0
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145 FOR I=0 TO 255:POKE I,0:NEXT I:POKE 0,0
146 POKE 0,0
147 POKE 0,0
148 FOR I=0 TO 255:POKE I,0:NEXT I:POKE 0,0
149 POKE 0,0
150 POKE 0,0
151 FOR I=0 TO 255:POKE I,0:NEXT I:POKE 0,0
152 POKE 0,0
153 POKE 0,0
154 FOR I=0 TO 255:POKE I,0:NEXT I:POKE 0,0
155 POKE 0,0
156 POKE 0,0
157 FOR I=0 TO 255:POKE I,0:NEXT I:POKE 0,0
158 POKE 0,0
159 POKE 0,0
160 FOR I=0 TO 255:POKE I,0:NEXT I:POKE 0,0
161 POKE 0,0
162 POKE 0,0
163 FOR I=0 TO 255:POKE I,0:NEXT I:POKE 0,0
164 POKE 0,0
165 POKE 0,0
166 FOR I=0 TO 255:POKE I,0:NEXT I:POKE 0,0
167 POKE 0,0
168 POKE 0,0
169 FOR I=0 TO 255:POKE I,0:NEXT I:POKE 0,0
170 POKE 0,0
171 POKE 0,0
172 FOR I=0 TO 255:POKE I,0:NEXT I:POKE 0,0
173 POKE 0,0
```

OPEN FORUM

From page 19

200 Times in our 8 levels has been destroyed
and if we reach a new level
is the last line of the story says (last lines
reads screen)

200 to 200 Destroy your bomb and display your score

when you hit a bomb destroys your
screen

200 to 200 Display the Title Page

Variables

A — present position of base in the screen memory
above HMMH

AP — previous position of base in the screen memory
above HMMH

B — position of bomb in screen memory above
HMMH

I — position of missile in screen memory above
HMMH only used for this purpose in line
128 and 129 used as general input

S — number of bombs destroyed

```

5 ROM $B:COPYRIGHT C.HALL $B
10 GOTO 370
20 A=760:AA=760:G=0
30 CLS
40 FOR I=0 TO 990 STEP 40
50 ?(HMMH+I)=130:NEXT I
60 ?(HMMH+760)=132:?(HMMH+760)=133
70 ?(HMMH+80)=129
80 B=END(149):IF B<129 THEN B0
90 ?(HMMH+80)=45
100 FOR I=969 TO 999:?(HMMH+I)=255:NEXT I
110 FOR I=89 TO 169:?(HMMH+I)=255:NEXT I:TIME=0
120 REPEAT:M=INKEY(15-TIME DIV 1000):4FE 15 0
130 SOUND 1,-10,80,2:SOUND 1,-10,80,2
140 PRINTTAB(1,1):TIME DIV 100:" SECONDS "
150 PRINTAB(30,1):B;" BOMBS"
160 IF M=32 THEN I=A-40:GOTO 170 ELSE IF M=96 OR M=47 THEN 190 ELSE 230
170 I=I-40:IF ?(HMMH+I)=42 THEN 180 ELSE ?(HMMH+I)=32:?(
    HMMH+I+40)=32:IF I<14
180 THEN 170 ELSE ?(HMMH+I)=32:GOTO 230
190 SOUND 0,-15,5:?(HMMH+I+40)=32:?(HMMH+I+1)=131:
    (HMMH+I)=255:FOR G=1 TO
500:NEXT G:?(HMMH+I+1)=130:?(HMMH+I)=32:B=B+1:GOTO 230
200 IF M=90 AND A<929 THEN A=A-1
210 IF M=47 AND A<949 THEN A=A+1
220 ?(HMMH+AA)=32:?(HMMH+A)=60:AA=A
230 FOR B=0 TO 160:NEXT B
240 IF ?(HMMH+B)=42 AND B<879 THEN ?(HMMH+B)=32:?(
    HMMH+B+40)=42:B=B+40:GOTO 2
250 ELSE IF B<879 THEN 261 ELSE 241
260 B=END(149):IF B<129 THEN 240 ELSE ?(HMMH+B)=42
270 UNTIL FALSE
280 T=TIME DIV 100
290 MODE 5:VDU 19,128,14,0,0,0
300 SOUND 0,-15,4,5
310 FOR G=1 TO 1600 : NEXT G : MODE 7
320 PRINTTAB(4,10):B*128"YOU MISSED IT , TOO BAD"CHR(13)
    BUT YOU LOSTED FOR "I;" SECONDS"CHR(13)"AND DESTROYED "B;" BOMBS"
330 IF T<=10 THEN PRINT CHR(127):SP(10):"HELL BOMB" ELSE PRINT
    CHR(13):SP(10):"NOT SO GOOD"
340 PRINT TAB(3,24)"PRESS ANY KEY TO START AGAIN"
350 FX 15 0
360 FOR B=0 TO 500 : NEXT B
370 SOUND 0,-12,RND(13)-1,10
380 IF INKEY(100)=1 THEN 390 ELSE RUN
390 MODE 7
400 FOR G=7 TO 9
410 PRINT TAB(8,8):CHR(139):CHR(141)"SPACE BOMBS"
420 NEXT G
430 PRINT TAB(3,19)"PRESS 2 TO MOVE LEFT"" PRESS / TO MOVE RIGHT""
    PRESS THE SPACE BAR TO FIRE"" PRESS ANY KEY TO START"
440 FX 15 0
450 2-GET:GOTO 20

```

Space Bomber
by C Hall

From page 24

required on the screen. It is useful to know the length of the numbers, so strings were the obvious choice to hold them. As soon as a string had been established it was followed by a simple variable set to the length of the string, and hence the same name as the string.

```
10 DIM A = LEN A
20 LET A = LEN A2
```

or

```
20 DIM (A) A = 0
40 LET A = LEN (A) (A)
```

Notice that the Len (A) and Len A2 have been used in dimensioning (20). They are also used as mentioned in setting Print positions.

```
30 PRINT AT 3 + B * 10 - A, A2
```

The lengths of the various lines are also related to the lengths of the numbers.

Having checked the inputs, printed them on the screen, and drawn a line under them, before multiplication can begin a string array must be dimensioned to hold the answers for addition later. The first subarray (the number of strings) is easy; it is the same as the length of the multiplier. The second (the length of the string) requires a little forethought. A typical sum is written down thus:

```

  1 2 3 4 5 6 7
  8 9 0 1
  1 2 3 4
  5 6 7 8
  9 0 1 2
  3 4 5 6
  7 8 9 0 1 2

```

All of the spaces occupied by "" should be filled with zeros to give each answer the correct value (when using pencil and

paper those people put them in as an aid to the alignment of the columns). The job of multiplying each answer by the appropriate power of 10 is simple, but we cannot allow the computer to do it for us because of — you guessed — rounding off.

The zeros must be added to the numbers by putting them into the strings, hence the strings are dimensioned to take the longest number plus the required number of zeros. This just happens to be the combined lengths of the multiplier and multiplicand.

The computer must now work as with pencil and paper and multiply the last figure of the upper number by the last figure of the lower number. The units of the result must be printed on the screen, and put into the correct string. The carry, if any, must be noted. The answers to each multiplication can be the same length as the multiplicand, or one digit longer. The loop performing this task must be the same length as the multiplicand, so that when leaving the loop, and before re-entry it starts with the next figure in the lower number. The carry (if it is not zero) is printed also. The carry, whenever it exists, is put into the string.

The memory now keeps the occupied length of each string the same, and makes life easy later on. When the zeros are added to the strings, the addition can start at the same point in each string. The shorter numbers will carry a leading zero which will turn-out to be the same length as the longer numbers without affecting the value.

The multiplication procedure is repeated until complete, when a line is drawn under

the sum. A loop is now entered to add the appropriate number of zeros to each string, after which the last string will contain a number and lots of zeros. The last string will have a number and lots of spaces. Those in between will have a combination of all three. Another loop this program has them all perform what may seem a very odd function. It takes each string's sum, and looks at the last character. If this is a space, it adds a zero to the front of the string and pushes the space off the other end. This is repeated until all of the spaces are gone. It then turns its attention to the next string, until all strings have been dealt with.

All the numbers are moved up, their respective strings until they are at the end of the string, and ready aligned for the addition which is about to follow. The another loop. In fact a loop within a loop stands to the addition, starting from the units end of the strings, and joining the answers as it proceeds. The 28 figure answer complete, a final loop drives a double line to finish things off, and the Z801 asks for another sum.

The program is not fast; a reader may even wish it to say "it is slow" or "it is faster with pencil and paper. My money would be on the computer producing the right answer. The program can be run fast, but this will depend you or the pleasure of seeing your Z801 running its loop, digit by digit.

by W. Dodge

Layouts

on Dragon

If you own a Dragon, and can get access to a printer, you will find this program useful.

The program is in two parts. The first

part (lines 30-180) prints a screen layout (what is shown in Figure 1). The alphanumeric line of the bottom is provided to assist in centering headings etc. The part of the program could be run twice on the M4 sheet to produce a master for photocopying.

The second part of the program prints a

table as in Figure 2, of the numbers to be used in Part II, statement in order to cause printing at any desired position. This requires a printer capable of printing 128 characters on a line. This is set on the Cio Meridia printer by sending Cmd200 to the printer (line 140).

```

10 "DRAGON LAYOUTS Copyright T P Goldenham 1983
20 "screen
30 PRINT#2;CHR$(31);PRINT#2;PRINT#2;TAB(15);"DRAGON"
40 PRINT#2;PRINT#2;PRINT#2;TAB(13);"SCREEN LAYOUT"
50 PRINT#2;CHR$(32);PRINT#2;PRINT#2
60 A#="" B 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
70 PRINT 4-2;TAB(7);A#;A#;A#;" B 1"
80 FOR J=0 TO 15
90 PRINT#2;USING"##"J;PRINT#2;TAB(7);CHR$(124);
100 FOR K=0 TO 31
110 PRINT#2;CHR$(95);CHR$(124);
120 NEXT K
130 PRINT#2
140 NEXT J

```

Turn to page 24

OPEN FORUM

```

150 PRINT#PRINT#-2,TAB(7);" P O N H L K J I H O F E D C B A
   A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P"
160 "PRINT# 0
170 PRINT#-2:PRINT#-2:PRINT#-2:PRINT#-2:PRINT#-2,CHR$(31);
   TAB(16)"PRINT 0"
180 PRINT#-2,CHR$(255):PRINT#-2:PRINT#-2
190 AS=" 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9"
200 PRINT#-2," "ASASASAS" 0 1":PRINT#-2
210 FOR J=0 TO 16
220 PRINT#-2,USING"###IJI
230 FOR K=1 TO 32
240 PRINT #=2-USING " ###"IKI
250 K=K+1
260 NEXT K
270 PRINT #=2
280 NEXT J
290 CLS:PRINT"PRINTING COMPLETED"

```

Figure 1

**DRAGON
SCREEN LAYOUT**

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	1
0																																
1																																
2																																
3																																
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15																																
	P	O	N	H	L	K	J	I	H	O	F	E	D	C	B	A	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P

Figure 2

PRINT 0

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	1
0	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	1
1	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
2	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73
3	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105
4	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137
5	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169
6	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201
7	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233
8	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265
9	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297
10	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329
11	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361
12	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393
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Abstract

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Abstract

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Abstract

Walking the wires

Peter Donn explains how to use an analogue to digital converter as a voltmeter.

The following program for the BBC model B enables you to test the voltages of any battery up to 1.5 volts. The only additional hardware needed are two small tin wires and the batteries to be tested.

When Run, the program will display an analogue and digital readout of the voltage of the battery. With no battery connected the readouts will be apparently random. Do not worry, your machine is perfectly alright — it is just the internal parts of the digital-to-analogue converter working hard!

It would be preferable to use proper plugs to connect your wires to the converter, but most model B owners just do not have any lying around. You can do what I do — push the wires into the appropriate holes carefully. Don't worry, I won't tell Auntie. You need two wires coming from the following scales on your converter:

⊖ ⊕ ⊖ ⊕ ⊖ ⊕ ⊖ ⊕
10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80

When you connect the other ends of the wires to the poles of the battery, wire A goes to the negative terminal and wire B to the positive. Do not use voltages such as

that on a PP3 battery for example that are higher than 1.5 volts.

The program does not have any particularly strange features, except for the "/3" on line 30, which makes sure analogue

conversion is only on one channel. The use of selected print format line 40 (see manual under "PRINT"), the character definition on line 50 and of course the fixing of analogue readings on line 250. ■



```

10 REM COMPUTERMETER — © PETER DONN, NOVEMBER 1982
20 MODE1
30 *FX18.1
40 @% = $0000000A
50 VOL23.8355,0.0,0.18,0.210,19.2,4.0,19.1,200,23.224,0.0,32,96,255,255,96,32
60 COLOUR%
70 PRINTTAB(20,8),"POTENTIAL",TAB(20,10),"DIFFERENCE",TAB(20,12),"10",TAB(20,18),"VOLTS"
80 VOL%
90 GCOL0,0
100 MOVE200,000 PRINT"VOLTS"
110 MOVE370,765 DRAW170,230
120 B=0
130 FORA=250 TO 800 STEP50 B3
140 MOVE0,A=20 PRINT%
150 B=B+0.2
160 MOVE350,A+30 PRINT"
170 NEXT
180 GCOL0,1 MOVE100,100 DRAW100,950 DRAW1100,950 DRAW1100,100,DRAW100,100
190 GCOL3,1
200 A% = 65530 B = 0
210 Z% = -1
220 REPEAT
230 TIME = 0 REPEAT UNTIL TIME > 30
240 MOVE300,2% PRINTCHR$224
250 P = AVAL(1),A%*3
260 C = 270 + (P*200/11)
270 MOVE360,C
280 Z% = 0
290 PRINTCHR$224
300 VOL% COLOUR1 PRINTTAB(20,15)P VOL% GCOL3,1
310 UNTILFALSE
  
```

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POPULAR COMPUTING WEEKLY

I turned the cat in the pan once more and so...

Nick Godwin presents a copycat program for the 16K and 1K Sinclair ZX01.

One of the problems of using Plot and Gplot to produce images is that they are not easily copied into strings for storage and subsequent recall. The obvious way of doing this is to store the display file, which is a slow business in Basic. Also, there is the constant danger of accidentally pressing **break** and losing the image altogether. In an attempt to solve this problem I wrote a program which records the successive Plot and Gplot co-ordinates as the image is being drawn, so that it could later be reconstructed. It was when I consistently ran such a program to reconstruct an image in *Slow* mode that I noticed an interesting effect. This program is designed to take advantage of that effect.

The program as it is presented here, although a complete entity in itself, by no means constitutes a full exploration into the potential offered by the technique. I have tried to design the program in a way that will allow the reader first to easily comprehend the principles on which it works, and then to adapt and develop this for his or her own purposes.

The program is simple enough to open; it is constructed in two parts—the first part, accessed by Plot, consists of a drawing board with bidirectional control using unshifted keys 1 to 8. Pressing any other key will cause the program to change mode from Plot to Gplot or vice versa. When a drawing is completed, press **break**.

The second part of the program starts at line 300 and is accessed by the command **Close 300**. This functionality sees the image being reconstructed exactly as you originally entered it, after which it converts to the former mode and the user can continue drawing. Crossers programming can further enhance the effects by incorporating other controls, such as Scroll and Gto into the drawing board, and having these encoded into the string for playback later.

To do the program justice a 16K Ram pack is needed. However, I have also utilised a much simplified version adapted for the 1K machine, which will at least offer a taste of the possibilities to those who are wholly reliant upon in-board Ram. And a further accident revealed a very interesting additional effect which can only work on the 1K version (and for which the drawing needs to be restricted to the left-hand side of the screen).

```

100 LET AB= INPUT
110 FOR I=VAL AB/500 TO 500
120 LET Y=500-I
130 SLOW
140 PLOT X,Y
150 UNPLOT X,Y
160 IF AB=0 THEN GOTO VAL 100
170 GOSUB VAL 3
180 LET Y=VAL AB/500+500-1
190 FOR I=1 TO 1000 GOTO VAL 100
200 LET X=VAL Y/1000-500+500
210 GOTO VAL 100
220 LET Y=VAL Y/1000+500-500
230 IF Y=500 THEN GOTO VAL 100
240 LET X=VAL X/500+500-500
250 GOTO VAL 100
260 SLOW
270 FOR I=VAL 1 TO LEN AB
280 IF CODE AB(I)=VAL 1 THEN GOTO VAL 300
290 LET Y=CODE AB(I)+1
300 GOTO VAL 1
310 GOTO VAL 3
320 NEXT I
330 GOTO VAL 100
340 FOR I=VAL 1000 TO 500
350 GOTO VAL 100
360 NEXT I

```

The first part of the 1K program 100 to 170 should be entered and run. Then (usually following report code 4) those lines should be deleted and the new lines 100-120 should be entered and operated (by Goto, not by Run).

```

100 PLOT X,Y
110 IF AB=0 THEN GOTO VAL 100
120 LET Y=500-AB/500-1

```

```

130 NEXT I
140 UNPLOT X,Y
150 IF AB=0 THEN GOTO VAL 100
160 LET Y=500-AB/500-1
170 FOR I=1 TO 1000
180 LET X=VAL Y/1000-500+500
190 GOTO VAL 100
200 NEXT I

```

To operate the program first assign values to *X* and *Y* eg

```

LET X=100:LET Y=100
LET X=10 (X and Y values optional to Plot)
LET Y=100

```

Also, an array must be dimensioned. I have found the optimum length to be about 150 bytes. Running as far as possible to the left of the screen helps make the memory go further, so you can have a longer string, eg

Dim arr(150)

Now do the following commands

```

LET AB=CODE 3
LET AB=CODE Y
SLOW
GOTO 140

```

Start drawing and remember, keeping as far as possible (but not too far) to the left makes the Ram go further. When your drawing is finished, press **break** if you have not already got report code 4) and enter the following lines

```

100 FOR I=VAL 1 TO LEN AB:LET Y=VAL 3
110 PLOT CODE AB(I)+CODE AB(I)+1
120 NEXT I

```

Depending upon the program, you may need to delete the rest of the lines. If not add 100 Steps. Put the computer into *Slow* mode and Close 1.

For the 1K program only by changing line 100 to

```

100 FOR I=VAL 1 TO LEN AB

```



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Developing addresses

Tim Crispin provides a simple method of Peeking and Poking to the screen display

I read Popular Computing Weekly regularly and was very interested in the article explaining how to Peek and Poke the ZX Spectrum screen (January 4, page 24). However, I feel that the routine developed to give the address was too complex and should not have required the machine code routines mentioned. In fact, a very simple line of Basic will give the address of any character position on the screen from the line and column numbers (see Program one).

The program is simplified by considering the screen address to be composed from two bytes — a high and low one (0 to 255). The high byte has the line (0 to 25) as $(\text{Line} \div 8) \div 8 = 21$ (0 to 24). The low byte represents the block of eight lines needed on the screen and can be determined from the line number. If Line is the variable used, the byte is given by: $\text{High} = 24 - (\text{Line} \div 8) \div 8 = 24 - \text{Int}(\text{Line} \div 64) = \text{Col} (255)$. I have called the bits 'Col' as these are the Character Peel Line number.

The low byte has the form: $\text{Col} \div 256$ (its two binary parts). The bits 'Col' form the line required within a block of lines. This is simply the fraction left when 'col' was found, eg: $\text{Line} = 2$ has $\text{col} = \text{Int}((2 \div 8) \div 8) = \text{Int}(0.25)$, so $\text{col} = 0$ (since the fraction). The bits added form the column number which is given the name 'Col'. Thus, the byte is found from: $\text{Line} = 32 \div 8 (\text{Line} \div 8) - \text{Int}(\text{Line} \div 8) = \text{col} + \text{Col} (= \text{Address})$.

The screen address can now be found from: $\text{Addr} = \text{High} \times 256 + \text{Low}$. So, $\text{Addr} = 256 + (2 \div 8) \div 8 \times 256 + \text{Col} = 256 + (\text{Line} \div 8) \div 8 \times 256 + \text{Col}$. This simplifies to: $\text{Addr} = 256 + 7 \div 8 (\text{Line} \div 8) + \text{Line} \div 8 + \text{Col}$ which is the 40 in program one.

To see what Col means, the following line should be added to program one: 30

```

Program 1
1 LET C=0
2 INPUT Line
3 PRINT C
4 LET Addr=256+7*(Line-1)/8+Line-1
5 PRINT Addr
6 FOR A=0 TO 255
7   PRINT A
8 NEXT A
9 END

Program 2
1 LET C=0
2 LET Line=2
3 PRINT Line
4 PRINT C
5 PRINT Addr
6 FOR A=0 TO 255
7   PRINT A
8 NEXT A
9 END

```



The ZX Spectrum being used at Sutton Primary School, Cheshire.

input 'Col' (Col). Running the program and entering the values shown below is the best way of explaining Col.

```

Line 1 1 1 1 1
Col 0 1 2 3 4
C/L 0 1 2 3 4

```

However, there is no need to calculate Col manually. It is possible to use a Y co-ordinate to represent the position and determine Line and Col. Also program one as shown.

```

10 PRINT Y:Y=0:GOTO 20
20 LET C=L=H=0:GOTO 30

```

This works because $\text{Y} \div 8 = \text{Line} + \text{N} \div \text{Col}$. The $(\text{Y} \div 8) - \text{N}$ is needed as Print A if it is at the top left whereas Y is taken from the bottom left.

The equation can be simplified so that the variables Col is not used, see program two. Line two is a subroutine that gives the screen address of any position defined by a Y co-ordinate and column number. Col

The program executes a very simple word of a graphics 'A' upwards at a pixel resolution. However, the subroutine at line two could easily be used for more complex screen effects.

Lastly, I have shown how the screen address can be found using machine code, see program three. The routine is very simple and can be loaded in any address using any hex loader. The subroutine converts the hexadecimal values held in the BC register pair into a screen address held in the HL register pair. This always has Col=0, though register H now controls the value of Col. My first I mean that the value of Col merely has to be added to register H to obtain the screen address. This explains the strange memory arrangement used for the Spectrum's screen, for it is very easy to print characters using the arrangement so can be seen in program four.

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Dictionary

MODEL 6 & later 6700-6700

This is our resident data file handling module expanded to take account of the fact that we now wish to load or save four different sets of data — individual characters from tape, character sets to tape, the dictionary from tape and the dictionary to tape.

Commentary
6070-6148 This section saves the current character set to tape, together with the variable C1 which indicates how many characters it contains.

6150-6208 This section loads a single character from tape and stores it in the dictionary.

6210-6270 This section stores the current dictionary off to tape.

6280-6340 This section loads a dictionary from tape. Note that a new dictionary can be loaded during the creation of a character set thus allowing the character set to draw upon a wider range of characters than can be contained within one dictionary.

Feeling

You should now be able to pick up characters created by the previous program, compile them into a dictionary and using these dictionaries compile your own character sets and save them on tape. If these functions are all available, the program is correctly entered and ready for use.

DICTIONARY Summary of single key functions

With feeling cursor

Left and right arrows move cursor

Up and down arrows move display to next page of dictionary

"D" — delete character above cursor from dictionary

"C" — add character above cursor to current character set

"Q" — return control to menu

Rs (feeling) cursor (character set display)

"C" — delete current character set

Any other key returns to menu

SUMMARY

This is an uncomplicated program for the simple reason that it is designed to leave the maximum amount of space for the strings containing the actual characters

themselves. Once entered you are ready to embark on the task of creating and compiling sets of characters for use in high resolution mode. As previously mentioned later programs will take you further by showing practical ways to use each character sets without having to specify the drawing of each character separately.

GOING FURTHER

(1) As with the character creator itself this program will only come into its own when you get around to compiling a dictionary or two.

(2) Text is not the only area where the programmer might benefit from having a set of characters available in high resolution modes. What about developing sets of symbols for electronic diagrams, for instance. Remember that using the Draw command such symbols can be rotated, so that a single symbol in all that will be necessary for each component, no matter what its orientation may be. You could perhaps add the ability to Draw each character to a program such as 'Designer' thus allowing symbols and text to be made an integral part of the designs created using that program. ■

```

6000 *****
6010 KDR DATA FILES
6020 *****
6030 ROTOR ON RUB-10 ON CUS INPUT "POSITION TYPE THEN PRESS enter" (ROTOR IS ON)
6040
6050 ROTOR OFF: INPUT "PLACE REORDER INTO CORRECT POSITION PRESS enter",S$
6060 PRINT PRINT "FUNCTIONS AVAILABLE:", "1)SAVE CHARACTER SET", "2)LOAD NEW CHARR
6070 CTER", "3)SAVE DICTIONARY", "4)LOAD DICTIONARY" INPUT "WHICH DO YOU REQUIRE "IG ON
6080 GOTO 6070,6150,6210,6280
6090
6090 RETURN
6070 ROTOR ON:FOR I=1 TO 10000:NEXT
6080 OPEN "D",E-1,"CHARSET"
6090 PRINT E-1,C1
6100 FOR I=0 TO C1-1
6110 PRINT E-1,CHAR$(I)
6120 NEXT I
6130 CLOSE E-1
6140 RETURN
6150 IF 00=100 THEN RETURN
6160 OPEN "I",E-1,"CHAR"
6170 INPUT E-1,C$
6180 CLOSE E-1
6190 LET C$=C1*256:LET C1=C1+1
6200 RETURN
6210 ROTOR ON:FOR I=1 TO 10000:NEXT I OPEN "Q",E-1,"DICT"
6220 PRINT E-1,C1
6230 FOR I=0 TO C1-1
6240 PRINT E-1,DIA$(I)
6250 NEXT I
6260 CLOSE E-1
6270 RETURN
6280 OPEN "I",E-1,"DICT"
6290 INPUT E-1,C1
6300 FOR I=0 TO C1-1
6310 INPUT E-1,DIA$(I)
6320 NEXT I
6330 CLOSE E-1
6340 GOTO 1000
6350 LET C$="R-1",E-1,C1:FOR N=0 TO 3 LET C$="" FOR I=0 TO 13 LET C$=C$+C$ LET
6360 HP14+1)=C$ NEXT I NEXT H LET C$=C$
6370 RETURN
    
```




BRIDGED BY AN INTERFACE

Jul Edwards of Broadview Avenue, Cobey, Hertfordshire, writes:

Q I have just bought a BBC model B microcomputer, after using a Spectrum and ZX printer for some months. I would like to know if it is possible to use the BBC with the ZX printer. If so, where can I get the interface?

A The company that sells computers for use with the familiar printers is Microbyte Software. The address is, 235 Priests Road, Dulwich, London.

MAKING SENSE FROM NONSENSE

R E Morse of Chalk, Four Road, St Helens, Merseyside, writes:

Q I have had a BBC Spectrum for a few weeks now and I am very pleased with it. However, there is something that is causing me concern.

If I use a Read statement, Read (Using Variable) and a Read (Numeric Variable) in the same program, the error message 'C' — Nonnumeric Basic comes up when the program is Run.

Here is an example:

```
10 READ A
20 PRINT A
30 READ B
40 PRINT B
50 GOTO 10
```

If I merge in though the Data statements here to be in the right order when using String and Numeric variables. This is not mentioned in the manual. Is this a bug?

A The first Read statement in a Spectrum will always Read the first Data statement that it comes to. The second Read and several Data can read on. This must always be

kept in mind when using Read Data commands.

In the example that you give the first Read variable is 'A'. This can only apply to a numeric variable. Your first Data statement is 'B'. This can only be the value assigned to a string variable. So the reason that you get NONSENSE IN BASIC is because you are trying to assign a numeric variable to a String name, and a String variable to a Numeric one.

Assuming that your Read Data statements are in the right order there is less like Print A: Print B, a quite allowable.

CROSSING THE DIVIDE

M G E Alexander, of Rye and West House, Marchioness Circle, Oxford, Colinton Road, Edinburgh writes:

Q I am a Self Former studying Maths, Physics and Chemistry 'A' levels. I am wondering about buying a programmable calculator/pocket computer or portable. Please could you advise me as to whether this is a good idea and what sort of model you would recommend (not over £100). Are there any magazines dealing specifically with pocket calculators?

A You are approaching us now where calculators merge into computers. Even if you keep the price below £100, this still includes the ZX81 for £50 and the One for £59.95. However, neither of these is truly portable.

I suggest that you look at the Casio PB100 which costs £59.95. This has 544 programme steps in 50 words.

If you want to go up into the £100 area, then you have the Hewlett Packard 11C and the TI 15C as you below the £100 mark while the 16C is a little over. On the other hand, you might like to try and get a pocket hand T16 or HP16C.

Unless you want a graphical calculator then I could suggest you look at the Casio PB100.

I do not know of any magazine specifically dedicated to programmable and portable calculators. But, Tempus deals in day field and might be able to help you. Tempus is based at 36 Backlog, Warr, Cambridge CB2 1DG.

MISINTERPRETED BY TELEPHONE

Id J Robinson of Littleton Road, Wokingham writes:

Q In these way was that I could read a program down the phone from my Spectrum.

I have tried the direct way with the volume high and it does create some confusion as my brother's Spectrum at the other end.

A You need a modem. This stands for a Modulator/Demodulator and it converts the output of the computer into an audio signal. This is necessary because the telephone sending system cannot handle the normal DC output of the computer, as it uses terms with the relay system at the exchange.

Although a modem there is liable to be a misinterpretation of the signal, which will mean wrong messages. In fact even with a modem, some telephone lines can be so bad that a program will corrupt. This should start to change over the next few years, if fibre-optic cable systems catch on. There should also be a much clearer path for computer signals.

FROM OVER THE ATLANTIC

H Lane of Alderson, Grange Way, Leeds, writes:

Q I own a T1600 computer. Could you please tell me whether I need to spend £60 on the extended Basic cartridge, to be able to program Space Invaders etc?

I would also like to know whether the cartridge 99 for can be bought in this country. I have seen in several major bookshops, but they have not heard of it.

A It is up to you whether to not you buy the extended Basic cartridge. It will supply enough of the Basic functions

such as If Then Else, On Goto. It will also add some control of sprites, and a disc system, which I would have thought would be very useful when writing games programs.

The magazine 99 can be bought there from America, but it is also going to be available over here. As of February it will be available in sections of T1600.

Things at the T1 were going in this country. It has its own magazine which is published every issue a year and costs £12. They might find this a good place to look for further details about the whole T1600 system. For further information contact Paul Duke, T1600, 117 Highbury Road, London, Surrey.

FIGURING OUT FREE BYTES

Robert Smart of Griffin & George (publishers) distribution for the Spectrum) has written to me with a much clearer way of working out the number of free bytes in a program. It works on both 16K and 48K Spectrum. It is: Free 4096 - (for 16K) 8192 before the program is Run, it will not take into account the area used by the variables.

Bill Longley of 380 Lonsdale Road, Colchester, CO4 4EX, has written to say that he can offer a list of tips for the Spectrum to anyone who writes and includes an SAE or 20p worth of stamps.

To end, I would like to thank the person who sent me a copy of Learning, Issue 5, October 1981. This most contains a review of the GF100 that I mentioned a few weeks ago. This issue also has a section about the GF100, and advice on how to stop the searching whilst when the program is downloaded. Learning is at 18 Denville Road, Colchester, Suffolk. Britain. £1.50 (incl. Post) and they cost £1.25 including p+ps.

Is there anything about your computer you don't understand, and which everyone else seems to take for granted? Whoever your problem, Peck it to Ian Beadmore and every week he will Peck back as many answers as he can. The address is Peck & Peck, PCW, Hathhouse Court, 16 Wilcomb Street, London WC2E 7HF.

Ziggurat



After Descartes

Discussion about artificial intelligence (AI) can be traced to an article by Alan Turing. Computing intelligence and intelligence in mind (1931).

Turing was trying to define what was intelligence in practice. He thought that if a machine could fool us into believing it was human then it was human. This was the "Turing Test".

At attempts to copy human-like intelligence, hoping to make computers more useful, and also to understand the principles which make intelligence possible. A central feature of AI is the formalization of theories and models designed to show how the varying aspects of intelligence are possible.

As with any subject there is dissent about its exact nature. There are thinkers who believe that a truly intelligent machine is possible. For example R.H. Gardner in *Mind the Machine* (1975) claims it is hard to agree, though not many are as extreme as Francis Crick.

Some of the critics of AI take the position that there is something qualitatively different between man and machine, and all there is a qualitative difference between man and animal. J.H. Lucas (*Philosophy of the 1950-1970*) claims that a computer is rule-bound and follows, not being rational, can get the best of ideas without any rule being given us. Just as we can recognize the truth of a proposition although it cannot be proven within the given (rules of logic).

A recent development of AI, like Expert

Systems is partially intelligent system with a source of information upon which the intelligence is exercised, is of great interest.

The systems called "expert" because it tries to emulate the workings of an expert in some area (drilling oil wells, diagnosing patients, etc). Many expert systems were at work in the Falklands conflict, detecting mines and supplies.

Expert systems were themselves under attack after the conflict because of what were seen to be too shortcomings. It is thought that the HMS Sheffield was sunk because an expert system on board failed to respond to an attacking missile. The system on board had been told that Exocet was a friendly missile because we also use Exocet. Recently those trying to find out what actually went wrong couldn't understand how the expert system could be so stupid!

Recently there have appeared several computer games which claim to use AI techniques — for instance versions of the game *Chess* (these games) and the new adventure game *King's Quest* (Robert's book, the model which such claims actually meet?) in games like *Chess* the tactics (how to win) is learned can be well covered by computer programs. The difficulty comes in organizing the tactics and the moves, the strategy which plans are in a position where there is a tactical advantage.

Theoretically a human player who is able to appreciate strategy, should always beat a computer because a computer usually only tries to maximize short-term advantage — it will nearly always lose a games past the turn of the starter is, however, that computers win more than they should because human players are not as good as they think they are.

AI programs can what is termed "fuzzy logic" choosing the most likely alternative (in elections, used the maximum likelihood solution).

AI programs using fuzzy logic follow Descartes' plan. If in doubt choose the most likely option, and then believe you have made the correct decision.

Baris Akten

Puzzle



Up the pole

Puzzle No. 43

The Third Lower Middleweight David Thompson came from two flagpoles, each 100 feet high standing on level ground seventy feet apart. A single rope 100 feet in length, free at ends attached to the top of both flagpoles and has been pulled out with a peg hammer into the ground — as shown in the illustration.

How far is the peg from the nearest flagpole — assuming the poles and peg lie in a straight line?

Solution to Puzzle No. 42

42 — choosing its head off and turning the rope is not the correct way to approach the problem! The following program gives a display of possible solutions.

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10 DIM A=1 TO 100
20 FOR I=1 TO 100
30 IF I=100 THEN
40 PRINT "I=100"
50 FOR J=1 TO 100
60 IF J=100 THEN
70 PRINT "J=100"
80 IF J=100 THEN
90 PRINT "J=100"
100 IF J=100 THEN
110 PRINT "J=100"
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VIC 20/ COMMODORE 64 IEEE INTERFACE

Only £49.95 + VAT
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The IEEE 488 is probably the most powerful and flexible of all interfaces and at DAMS we have now harnessed it into a special cartridge, which plugs easily into the back of your VIC 20 or Commodore 64 computer allowing for the connection of all peripherals previously associated with the PET range to the VIC.

This new and revolutionary step has enormous benefits for the scientific or educational user. Most electronic instruments can be interfaced, via IEEE to 64, and in a classroom situation up to 15 VIC/64 computers can be connected to one central disk drive.

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The IEEE automatically reconfigures the VIC 20/64 to input/output use, it allows simultaneous use of the VIC/64 serial bus, uses the standard PET/IEEE cable, and plugs directly into the VIC/64 memory expansion port. No software changes are necessary, and the cartridge comes with a full 12 months guarantee for only **£49.95 + VAT**.

COMMODORE 64, IEEE INTERFACE

The Commodore 64 version contains all of the benefits associated with the VIC 20, but also has:

- Automatically relocating code to allow plug-in cartridge programs
- Reproduction of Commodore 64's memory expansion slot to allow you to use ROM based business software.

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DAMS Office Equipment Ltd. (hereinafter called the company) warrants the product it sells against defects in material and workmanship for a period of one year from the date of purchase.

During the warranty period, the company will repair (or at its own option, replace) at no charge, components that prove defective. This is provided the product is returned, shipping prepaid, to the person, to whom Dams, Office Equipment, Rusley, Liverpool L33 7UB, returning when it was bought and enclosing proof of purchase.

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